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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Heavy Robbery, the Courts, the Money and other Markets are on the second page this morning; Shipping Intelligence on the third, and New Publications and Real Estate on the sixth.

Dispatches aver that Canal navigation is this State has opened auspiciously, and the fieet of boats frozen in last winter will soon reach bule water.

Our latest disputches from Georgia give official returns from 54 counties, in which Bullock, Republican, for Governor, has a clear majority of 5,602. There are over 120 counties In the State, but probably those heard from rast more than half the vote. Nelson Tift. Dem. is said to be chosen to Congress in the of the Treasury, notifying him of the suspen-Hel District, by 3,000 majority; in the IVth sion of Mr. Stanton, "in compliance," as the District, Samuel F. Gove, Repub., is elected by over 1,500. The HId District is said to be plose and undecided.

members voted against it.

Croton Water Commissioners by one to be hereafter appointed by Comptroller Connolly, has deserved and secured general confidence recognized its validity! by its economy, efficiency, and freedom from partisan bias. It stands almost alone in resisting the prodigality which characterizes our Municipal raic. We cannot suppose possible its destruction by a Republican Senate.

The advocates of Protection to Home Industry will meet at noon to-day at the Metropolitan Hotel. Though no general attendance is Protectionists, and the dissemination of the

"Republicans than Democrats." These two as-In truth, no friend of Gov. Fenton desires that the Tax-Levies shall be such as to require or it. provoke a veto; but should they be, we feel to do his duty. The fact that many Republiby The Express as an assurance that no Taxyet we hope to see both Levies vetoed unless they shall be more honest and less extravagant than that which has already gone through the Assembly.

No medicine ever had stronger recommendaas though it were builders' rubbish, and then say if they would have a Tax-Levy signed which authorizes the Controller to borrow and spend Two Millions of Dollars in finishing and furnishing that monument of gigantic public use. For mis by leading greens, and at the salestooms of the many | robbery-the most scandalous and shameless that the world has ever seen. We ask them ator-Supervisor - Deputy - Street - Commissioner Stor at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., known at the bar. These are but samples of the late Confederate States.

> afficial emoluments whatever; but, if any such this or any other country had ever known. for the purpose, and do not hide it in a Tax- | He had raised and distributed a billion of Levy. We would vate a Tax-Levy that increased salaries that ought to increased, pected of the mal-appropriation of a dollar. decuning this a gross and dangerous abuse. This unimpeachable officer, against whom no your Tax-Levies honest, and they will not be

THADDELS STEVENSS ARGUMENT. The venerable Thaddeus Stevens, in his speech which we publish elsewhere, manifests that chief talent of a debater, which has made him the leader of the House-the ability to seize upon the determining facts, the pivotal points of the question under consideration, and to present them with a force that is logic itself, and a simplicity that is above eloquence.

His analysis of the fquestion whether Mr. Stanton was included in the Tenure-of-Office act, presents the point so clearly, that we smile involuntarily at the idea that it should ever have escaped the notice of any person who read the act. It is briefly as follows: The first clause of the act declares that all officers whatsoever shall hold their offices until the Senate shall consent to their removal, except Senate shall consent to second clause. The second clause provides that members of the Cabinet shall hold their offices during the term of the President by whom they were appointed, and one month thereafter, unless they are sooner removed with the consent of the Senate. Now, the first and the second clause together include all officers whatsoever. If Mr. Stanton, as argued by the President's counsel is not included in the second or excepting clause, he is included in the first or comprehending clause. Getting him out of the second clause into the first is "out of the frying-pan 'into the fire." In the language of Mr.

The first section provides that every person holding tivil office, who has been appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person that hereafter shall such office until a successor shall have been in like man-ner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided. Then comes the proviso which the defendant's counsel says does not embrace Mr. Stanton, be cause he was not appointed by the President in whose term he was removed. If he was not embraced in the proviso, then he was nowhere specially provided for, and was consequently embraced in the first clause of the first section, which declares that every person holding any civil office not otherwise provided for comes within the provisions of this act.

This point we think is unanswerable, and ends the discussion as to whether Secretary Stanton is embraced in the law. Every officer appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate is embraced in it.

Mr. Stevens's next telling argument is found in the letter of the President to the Secretary President states in his letter, "with the require-"ments of the act entitled "An act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices."" Here we have the written official acknowledgment Mr. Johnson should exercise himself and play ready rumors are abroad that vast agencies The Legislature has, of course, put through of the President himself, not only of his before the American people, but the same thing of corruption are being desperately brought at

to pay \$40,000 for 12,000 copies-so says the of the fact that it applies to and governs the

Mr. Stevens then, with crushing force, conobey this law, with his subsequent celebrated and unfortunate letter to Gen. Grant, in which he states that the General knew "that the "President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in his suspenhe known that Gen. Grant would not cooperate expected, the presence of those who feel a in keeping Stanton out of office, whether the Our opponents are very active: they control pointed some one else in place of [Grant. Here journals of our City; they are backed by a was within the terms of the Tenure-of-Office powerful and wealthy foreign interest, and law, and consequently could not be removed they evince signal industry as well as zeal in without consent of the Senate, nor suspended disseminating their views, though they shrank after they had restored him, shows not only from the ordeal of a joint discussion with the that he had attempted to seduce and bully arguments on both sides through a common out of the office after the Senate had voted to tariff; and care should be taken that this removed Grant had he known that the latter should be so effected, if at all, as not to in- would refuse to join him in his disobedi- sorry that his lawyer will not let him die with jure our Home Industry. Let us provide for a ence. He moreover abuses the patriotic and decency. full representation of our views at Washing- clear-headed General for obeying the law in terms of foul insult and vilification which he has never, since his apostasy, applied to a The N. Y. Express asserts that "The friends | Rebel or a traitor. There is more than mere of Gov. Fenton are urging in advance the illegality in such inconsistency. There are the 'veto of the Tax-Levy bills;" and adds that hypocrisy and scoundrelism of a desperado those bills "provide for the salaries of more | who has but one definite purpose or intent, viz., to evade, violate, or defy the law, and sertions would seem to neutralize each other. who cares not, so long as he gets past it, whether he drives over it, around it, or through

Mr. Stevens, with his large knowledge of confident that the Governor will not hesitate human nature, finds an authority, more forcible than could be derived! from musty books, in cans will thereby be deprived for a season of the thrice-repeated votes of more than twotheir honest dues might well have been cited thirds of the Senators themselves, in favor of the Tenure-of-Office law before it was passed; Levy will be vetoed unless it richly deserves added to which was a fourth vote of the same to be. There are some thousands of dollars Senators, restoring Mr. Stanton to office after due THE TRIBUNE from the City or County | the President had suspended him, followed for work faithfully done long ago-money still by a fifth vote of the same Senators for which we would gladly pocket, and which the resolution condemning the removal of the Tax-Levies will doubtless appropriate; Stanton and the appointment of Thomas as

Mr. Stevens says truly that any Senator who now, without cause, with no fact developed which was not fully known to him when each We ask our citizens interested in taxes to of these five votes was cast, should stultify look into the new City Hall and note the piles | them all by a vote for the acquittal of Andrew on piles of furniture thrust into that structure | Johnson, would "be tortured on the gibbet of everlasting obloquy. How long and dark "would be the track of infamy which must mark his name and that of his posterity.

Mr. Stevens calls to mind that all the later and miner usurpations of the President have grown out of his first great usurpation of the legislative power to reconstruct the Union and to say whether they will consent to give Oakey | impose terms of peace upon the conquered Hall a third Assistant District-Attorney and Rebel States. His one consuming ambition was raise the salary of each to Ten Thousand Dol- so to reconstruct the Union as to impose eterlars per annum-the third being a son of Sen- nal political slavery on that race whose social slavery had rent the Union asunder, and Tweed, and a beardless youth utterly un- thereby to obtain the political control of the whole magazine of robbery called the would have caused the mantle of Jefferson County Tax-Levy. It fairly reeks with cor- Davis to fall upon Andrew Johnson; and ruption, and will be passed by corrupt bargain- to grasp and wear this he spurned and ing if passed at all. We cannot see how a trampled under foot the descending mantle Governor could sign such a bill without ren- of Abraham Lincoln, and entered on his dering himself liable to impeachment. The career of perfidy to the loyal States and more atrocious a bill in its profligacy, the contempt for the lawful Congress, Mr. Stanton CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of more easily it passes our present Assembly. disapproved this course, and therein lay his We object to the creation of any new office, sole offense. His career as Secretary of War as well as to the increase of any salary or had been the most brilliant and successful wrong is to be done, do it squarely in a bill More than Carnot, he had organized victory dollars answell; "sabout being charged or susdirectly forbidden by the Constitution; we charge could be brought, was to be removed, would veto one that increased salaries already in defiance of the Constitution, of express law, exorbitant, no matter at what cost. Make and of five successive votes of the Senate of the United States, and all this by a President whose name was perfidy, and whose career was a continued crime.

Mr. Stevens's physical inability prevented him from reading the greater part of his speech, and devolved that duty upon Gen. Butler. It was listened to with deep interest, and we doubt not was regarded by the Senate, as it will be by every attentive reader, as perhaps the most logical and effective speech yet made

THE NEW CALEB QUOTEM.

The curious correspondent who states that his early education was neglected, and who wants us to reprint Judge Nelson's argument, with notes, and annotations, and references to the various authors quoted by the learned gentleman, is respectfully informed that we cannot comply with his request. Such knowledge as we have, however, is quite at his service. "Vice is a monster of such frightful "mien, as to be hated," &c., we have a dim recollection of reading, early in life, we think in Murray's Grammaf. It is either by Gen. Pope or the Pope of Rome, we forget which.

"A whip in every honest hand, To lash him naked through the world," is in no English writer with whose works we are acquainted, and we are inclined to think that the lines are Judge Nelson's own composition. "Each particular hair to "stand on end," &c., is from a writer usually known as the Immortal , Billy. From peak to peak the rattling crags among," is by Childe Harold, alias The Pilgrim. but Pike's Peak is not, as our correspondent supposes, one of the peaks alluded to. He is also informed that the Nelson oration by no means exhausted the supply of rare and fresh quotations, so that other ambitions gentlemen of an ornate turn of mind need not be discouraged. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us," for instance, or "To be or not to be, that is the question," or "Music has charms," or [" Hear me for my cause," or Merry as a marriage-bell;" or "Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer!" which Mr. Nelson will undoubtedly be singing under the windows of the White House very early in what has been called, if we are not mistaken, the merry month of May."

Another correspondent, who signs himself Theologicus," wishes to know what Mr. Nelson meant by stating that Mr. Johnson's mind is such as "the God of Heaven implanted in 'him." and that the mind aforesaid "was designed to be called into exercise and play be-'fore the American people ?" Most men have the minds which God in Heaven implanted in them, and unquestionably it was designed that

bill. If they get off for \$80,000 they may con- case of Secretary Stanton. He recognized the his exercising and his playing without found in the integrity of the Senate. A vote sider it fortunate. In the Senate only two same facts also in his order suspending Stan- any conviction that he is the special for substituting secret ballot for an open vote ton, a proceeding authorized only by that law, gift of Providence to this Republic. We do on the question of conviction would be univerand in his message communicating to the Sen- not remember any law argument in which the sally accepted as a confession by the Senate A bill has been reported to the Senate at ate the reasons for the suspension. Well may speaker has made a freer use of the name of of both corruption and cowardice, and would Albany which supersedes our present Board of Mr. Stevens declare: "How necessary that a man the Deity than Mr. Nelson. In the first place, be more fatal to the Senator casting it than "should have either a good conscience or a as we have seen, Mr. Johnson is claimed as a an open vote for the President's acquittal. "good memory!"-that he should either obey special intellectual creation of Heaven, dethe law, or if he attempts to defy it, that he signed for the sole use and behoof of the mands no such change. The present Board should be able to remember whether he has not American Republic. Then Senators are invoked "of the living God." Then Mr. Nelson trasts the above confession of his obligation to specially prays "Almighty God to direct and 'lead him right." Then he fervently asks for "God's blessing" upon Mr. Johnson. Then, for the second time, he invokes the Senate "in "the name of God," and hopes that Senators will rise to a "God-like effort." Then they "sion or not." In this letter he stated that had are called upon to be true "to God "and their country." Then-but we spare the reader the rest, and pause lest we should deep interest in the cause is earnestly requested. Senate sustained him or not, he would have ap- be betrayed into an unbecoming lightness of speech. It may be the style of asseveration in most of the commerce and edit most of the | the President, after acknowledging that Stanton | the Courts of Tennessee thus to make cheap and common the most awful of names, and something like it we have noticed in Mr. Johnson's own "speeches;" but in this part of the country we are not so much in the habit of resorting thus unsparingly to such invocations Gen. Grant into aiding him to keep Mr. Stanton and imprecations, and perhaps it would be as well if Mr. Nelson would attend to his praying medium. Congress proposes a revision of the restore him, but declares that he would have in private. Mr. Johnson's doings have shocked the public taste enough already, and we are

> THE RESULTS OF THE ABYSSINIAN WAE. suit their whims; they may demolish the vilproved a complete success. Among the thousands of newspapers which have discussed its they please; they may project the most stupenprospects, there were few, if any, which dared dous improvements, and rival the Central Park to express the hope that within the short pe- in its own line-in fact, clear the whole space ried of three months the expedition would at- of ground within the boundaries named of tain the desired object. Some even believed every vestige of human habitation, or pack it in the possibility of a failure, while the great majority thought that the approaching rainy season, with the many other obstacles in the climate, would at least put off a complete triumph, and largely add to the expenses.

All the fears that may have been entertained in this respect are now happily dispersed. With remarkable rapidity the expedition has achieved the result for which it was undertaken. The captives have been liberated, and, at the date of our latest advices, have already set out for the coast. The King has not only been punished, but he has paid with his life for his fool hardy outrages upon the rights of Englishmen. The sons of Theodore who have been captured are at the mercy of the victors, and will unconclusion of peace Gen. the the expedition was wished to call the special attention of some

for English com Whatever policy England may ultimately adopt with regard to the Abyssinian territory, the regulation of her relations with Abyssinia | this city shall finally escape from their oppressmeans of a treaty will undoubtedly be for present the most important result of the war. Abyssinia, which, though nominally a Christian country during the last fifteen hund. Vitality. red years, has during all this time lived in an almost complete isolation, will be brought into permanent contact with the civilized world. Like Japan and China, it will enter upon a process of political regeneration, and graduall rise to the level of a civilized country. As such. Abyssinia will yet have an important mission to perform. With Egypt it is at present the only native State in Eastern Africa which seems to be possessed of vitality and capable of enlarging into the dimensions of a great empire. It is highly probable that the entering of this country upon this new career

will date from the English expedition. What the immediate results of the war will be, as regards the internal condition of Abyssinia, it is more difficult to foresee. It is, of course, very doubtful that any of the youthful sons of Theodore should be able to assert the exorbitant claims of their father. Thus dissensions and civil war may for a time prevail more than before. A continuance of these disturbances would be a strong temptation for France and Egypt to attempt an annexation of some territory or Abwaginia, but any move of this kind would probably lead to a new interference on the part of England.

The Evening Post, so late as 5 P. M. yesterday, out forth the following as the latest Election News from the South :

SOUTH CAROLINA .- Gen. Canby says that reports have seen received from all but four remote precincts is bouth Carolina, and that the majority for the Constitution GEORGIA.-The result is still doubtful in this State. The count of the ballot will not be completed before morrow Mr. Gordon, the Degrecratic candidate, is still slightly ahead.

The returns from this State are still coming jority against the Constitution.

-We hope not to ruffle The Post's temper by merely assuring it that the facts are otherwise than as above reported.

The proposition that the Senators should vote by ballot, and secretly, on the question of the President's guilt or innocence, could only originate with those who desire that the President should be acquitted by stealth, and can only be sustained by such as wish to vote for his acquittal, and dodge or shirk their fair responsibility to their constituents for their votes on this, the most important question upon which they have ever been called to vote. The proposition is an insult not only to the independence, but to the integrity of Senators. It is a universal and just principle, applicable to all persons who vote in a representative capacity, that their vote shall be open, so that their constituents may hold them to their responsibility. Where Legislatures have in exceptional instances adopted the system of voting by ballot, they have invariably found it the cover for boundless corruption and fraud. Al-

and yet we have read his speech, and marked hope that some assailable weakness may be

HIGHWAY ROBBERY - DICK TURPIN AT ALBANY.

There is a plan in the Legislature to give into the power and tender mercy of three men, to be chosen by the Supreme Court (if the bill passes), autocratic control over all the property bounded by Fifty-seventh-st., East River, and Fifth-ave. The bill authorizes such commissioners to close old streets, open new ones, make or close parks, determine grades, and fix over all this property the assessment of improvements and damages to suit themselves. Moreover, it enacts that the decision of this irresponsible triumvirate shall be final, that their ipse dixit shall be a sufficient answer to remonstrance, and conclusive evidence in court against aggrieved land-owners. Was there ever anything more atrocious? The Democratic Assembly, led by that immaculate emblem of Spartan virtue, Mr. Alexander Frear, propose to overturn the established relations of property through nearly all the Nineteenth and a quarter of the Twelfth Ward: if the bill pass, they may, of their mere motion, shut up the First, Second, Third, and Fourth-aves,; they may shut up any of the seventy-five cross streets; they may change the grades, years ago fixed, to The English expedition to Abyssinia has lage of Harlem, and turn the site into a lagerbeer garden, a race-course, or a wilderness, as with six-story tenement-houses at their pleasure. What says the bill: " The maps and plans, when made and filed as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive, as well in respect to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York as in respect to the owners and occupants of lands, tenements, and hereditaments

within the boundaries aforesaid." But we have no patience to go over the matter. It is scarcely possible that the bill can become a law. We know something of the extent of our degradation; we know that we are robbed, plundered, and laughed at by our honorable law-makers; but until now we had supposed that the vested rights of real estate were in some degree respected-we were not aware that the hungry doubtedly agree to whatever stipulation for wolves of the lobby had really set their minds upon wholesale confiscation of our houses and lots. But it is so; this bill is nothing less than fitting out, many men of influence urged the highway robbery, under the filmsy disguise of permanent occupation of Abyasinia as the best public improvement. It hands over to the gang course England could pursue. But the Gov- of conspirators, who have robbed us of a ernment was very explicit in declaring that it | hundred millions, the fortunes of fifty thousand entertained no such idea, and that after the people and a hundred and fifty millions of liberation of the captives the troops would at property, to be by these men, or rather the once be withdrawn. In accordance with these one man at the bottom of it, assessed, expromises, the latest Cable dispatches from empted, put up, or put down, augmented, or Abyssinia announce that the English troops obliterated, just as the greed of the gaunt would without any delay return to India, wolves may dictate. Do these fellows suppose The announcement is apparently made in that there is no end to forbearance? Do they an estentatious manner, as if England never pause to think what they would do under such outrages? Do they suppose that of the Great Powers to her disinterestedness. workingmen, widows and orphans, and tax-Whether this announcement will be literally payers, great and small, will stand and deliver adhered to must soon become apparent. In any in this foot-pad fashion to all time? What if case, the results of the expedition will not be there should be a change; what if a hundred confined to the liberation of the prisoners. One or a thousand men should have the boldness of the conditions of the treaty of peace which to say "we will no longer be robbed by these Gen. Napier will conclude with the successor "conspirators; we will resist; we will appeal to of Theodore will be the payment of the ex- "the law?" Of course the conspirators will penses of the war. Another will undoubtedly be laugh, for they have a hopeful reliance upon a guarantee for the Englishmen who in future the Courts, and not without reason, we fear, may reside in Abyasinia, and good privileges in some instances. But there have been emancipations from such robberies, some through wise. How the plundered property owners of ors we cannot say, but they must escape soon or the remorseless leeches will not leave them blood enough to put on even the semblance of

> We trust that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Arkansas, who are new in Washington, will be promptly admitted to their seats. It will be no objection to their admission that it will add two new yotes in the Senate on the President's case, as Senator Vickers of Maryland has been admitted since the trial began, and under the two-third rule one vote for the President counts equal to two against him. Nor can there be any objection to the admission of the Senators soon to be elected from North and South Carolina, should the trial last until they reach Washington. There would be striking historic justice in allowing the representatives of those States and classes of men whom the President has endeavored to keep out of the pale of the Union, to vote for his conviction and removal.

> The establishment of a Museum of Natural History in our Central Park is authorized by a legislative act. The City of New-York should have begun the work a hundred years ago Some faint efforts have been made by private nothips worth naming ans been achieved. There is not in the city or State a collection of any practical value; nothing better than a traveling menagerie or one-horse circus. Presuming that the proposed institution in the Park will be under the control of men who will faithfully serve the public, let us suggest that their first effort should be to make it especially an American institution that they postpone the purchase of African monkeys and Asiatic tigers until they have gathered a fair collection of the natives of our own continent. And these need not be very costly. We have thousands of adventurers in the mountains and plains and valleys of the West, who would stock such a museum for nothing more than charges of transportation. Of course it will take time to do this, but if there is any virtue in American go-ahead-itiveness we ought within a quarter of a century to stand close up to the Jardin des Plantes and the British Zoological Institute in variety and value of specimens.

Iowa, though not yet a quarter of a century old, has population of over One Million, and, though not rich, claims to have devised and constructed the most commedious and eligible Hospital for the Insane of any State in the Union. It is located at Mount Pleasant, Henry County. Its central structure, ninety by sixty feet, is four stories high; the six wings (forming a quadrangle) are three stories; it is built of cut stone lined with brick, has an iron roof, and eleven miles of iron pipes for water, gas, and heating. It has 425 rooms above the basement, 900 doors, and 1,100 windows. It has cost \$600,000, including an Artesian well 2,100 feet deer, which is no longer used, because of the corrosive properties of the water. Dr. R. J. Patterson is the superintendent.

NATURAL HISTORY .- Mr. Hawkins closes his course of lectures to-night at Cooper Institute, and will take up the Gorilia and the relations of the monkeys to man in his primitive state. It will be very interesting.

EUROPE. GREAT BRITAIN. THE CASE OF FARRELL.

BY ATLANTIC TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, April 27 .- Still later advices were received here from Sydney, Australia, to-day Parrell, who attempted to assassmate Prince Alfred, was duly indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. THE PENIAN TRIALS.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners, who are accused of

causing the Clerkenwell explosion in December last, was resumed at the Old Bailey at 10 o'clock this forences. The Attorney-General, was did not finish his summing up on Saturday, concluded to-day. He sifted the evidence designed to prove an alibi in the case of the prisoner Barrett. and asserted that all the witnesses who had aworn to his presence in Giasgow, on the 13th of December, were either avowed members of the Fenian organization or persons who sympathized with it. The defendants, ha said, to make a strong case, should have called the employer or the landlord of Barrett to prove his absence He would have been a coursetent witness, but this attempt to prove an alibi was part of a concected scheme planned by Barrett himself. In conclusion, he called the attention of the jury to the direct and incontrovertible evidence given by witnesses whose integrity was unimpeachable, that Barrett day come to London for the express purpose of joining this murderous conspiracy to release his colaborer Burke. Mr. Green, the counsel for Barrett, replied in an elabor rate speech for his client. He admitted that Barrett's employer, or landlord, would have been a competent witness, but explained that he was out of occupation, and consequently had neither landle-t nor employer. Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, in handing the case over to the jury, explained the law in the case where doubt might arise. He sifted the evidence given the case over to the jury, explained the law in the case where doubt might arise. He sifted the evidence given on both sides, and commented on the part of Eurice and Murphy in the plot. He cantioned the jury in regard to the evidence of the witnesses of the prosecution, Mears, Mullary and Vaughan, and on the other hand said he was compelled to admit that the proof of an allbi in the case of Eurect was open to grave doubt. If there ind been no doubt, why was not the evidence to that effect offered to the first examination. The Justice charged rather no doubt, why was not the evidence to that effect offered on the first examination! The Justice charged rather favorably in the case of Thmothy Desmonds. He expressed no surprise that Mrs. Millary had not been produced. The jury then retired to consider upon the verdict. After a very brief delay they returned. Barrett was found guilty. All the other prisoners were secretified. acquitted.

THE NEWS PROM ABYSSINIA. EVENING .- Great joy prevails throughout the nation over the glorious news from the British troops in Abyasinia and the safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a sort of impromptu holiday. At the Stock Exchange to-day national hymns were sung and enths. stastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere are exultant.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT-ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN -DISEARLI ON THE ABYSSINIAN WAR-MR. GLAD STONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Both Houses of Parliament to-night, without a dissent ing voice, voted an andress to the Queen upon the subject of the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the royal family in the untoward event which has filled them with sorrow and the country with horror, and the hope that the Prince may soon be restored to health. In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraco, in reply to a question by Mr. Layard, made some remarks on the subject of the Abyssinian war, in which he spoke in the most flattering language of the achievement of Gen. Napier and his army, and all who gave aid to the expedie tion to rescue the English prisoners in the hands of King Theodore. The conquest of Abyssinia, said the Premier was only equaled by that of Mexico by Corter, The House subsequently went into Committee on the Irish Church question. The first of Mr. Gladstone's series of reso Church question. The first of Mr. Gladstone's series of resolutions was debated at length, but none of the most prominent members of the House took part in the discussion. Among the speakers were Mr. Dillwyn, member for Swallsea, Mr. Charles Gilpin, member for Northamptenboro, Mr. O'Donoughne, member for Tralee, and Mr. Horsman, member for Stroud, in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Karslake, Gen. Peel, member for Huntingdon, and Lord John Manners, member for Locastershire. North, in opposition to it. No points were made by the speakers which have not aircady been repeatedly ured in former discussions. The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFFAIR. The case of the prisoner Barry, connected with the Greek Fire plot at Buckingham Palace, came up at Bowat to-day for preliminary examination. The Greek Fire proved to be phosphorus only. The case against the personer was strong, and he was remanded for trial. THE WEATHER.

The weather to-day is deligutful. The farmers throughout England are taking advantage of it in pre, paring the ground for the coming crops. BACING INTELLIGENCE.

To-day was the first day of the Newmarket Spring Meeting. The Prince of Wales Stakes, a free handicap of £25, was won by Kingsland. The Spring stakes of 25 sovereigns each were won by

Sir J. Hawley's "Blue-Gown," and the £100 plate by Garter.

The above dispatch informs us that the Prince of Wales stakes—a free handleap of \$125 each, for which there were 57 entries with \$1,000 added—was won by Kingshad, a brown coat by Young Melbourne, out of Moss Rose, the property of Mr. Welsby. This colt ras Moss Rose, the property of and won once the Hardwice four times as a two-year old, and won once the Hardwice Joseph Hawley's Blue Gown, who ran a dead heat will the Earl the other day for the Biennial, and who will probably run in the 2,000 guiness to day. This colt has come up very rast in the betting, and will probably sum of the come up very rast in the betting, and will probably sum. first favority if his stable companions R Greensleeve do not put in an appearance.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT. BERLIN, April 27 .- The first session of the German Customs Parliament commenced to-day. King William of Prussia, as usual, made an opening speech. He said to the members that their aim should be the mutual and material interest of Germany. He advised a fuiliment of the treaties with Austria and Spain, and hoped that a desire for national good would rule them in all their proceedings. He congratulated them on the peaceful and friendly local relations, and trusted that those of North Germany with the Great Powers of Eq. those of North Germany with the Great Powers of rope would justify the belief that the maintenance of peace was the great and only object. The King's speed was pacific throughout. He concluded by expressing the hope that during the present session; and in all evants, he might count upon the united power of Germany. His remarks were very favorably received. On the conclusion of his speech he shook hands heartily with the Bevarian Minister. The latter called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

THE WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO.

REVOLUTION THREATENED.

HAVANA, April 27.—Mr. Fabais, the Dominican Commissioner to the United States to negotiate the sale of the Bay of Samann, Señor Jessura, banker of Cornacos and agent of Baez, arrived here to-day, and will leave by the first steamer to the United States on their leave by the first steamer to the United States or their way to Washington. The people of St. Domingo St. greatly exasperated against Baez, and a revolution was mongalarily expected, which would probably place Gentling and the head of the state of the and then abscond from the country. The report that a considerable amount of specie had arrived at St. Thomas from the United States, to be appried to the purchase of the Bay of Samana, is contradicted. It is believed that the Bacz party in St. Domingo are acting in concert with President Salmave in Hayti. Senor Puloi has not been recognized by the Bacz authorities as an agent in the Samana purchase.

HAYTI.

HAVANA, April 27.—The latest advices from HAVANA. April 27.—The intest netwices from Hayn show that the war still continues in that country it is reported that the Cacos are commanded by Americal officers. President Sainave was losing ground daily. The class publish no proclamations as to their intentions. The attention of Gen. Chevalier to reinforce Sainave failed. The party unough his command was defeated by the Cacos and with difficulty got back to Cape Haytien.

THE GREAT ERIE WAR.

The Attorney-General, in the early stages of the great Erie War, commenced a proceeding, by petition, to remove Mr. Drew from his position as Director of the road. On the petition Judge Barnard granted an order that Mr. Drew show cause why he should not be removed, and in the meanwhile suspended him. This argument has been from time to time adjourned illi the sth of May next. Meanwhile Mr. Drew has moved to rate this order. Yesterday, on the consent of the Atlorium of the At

order:
On resuling and filing the americal consent, signed by M. S. Champles, eq., Attorney-General, and so motion of Martin & Smith, attorneys for Daniel Draw, it is hereby endered that so much of the order made and several in the above entitled matter, on the light day of February, 1885, by the Him. George G. Barnard, as directs that "aid Daniel level to as he is bereity energended from energiang his after as a Director of the light of the l

SHIP FEVER IN PORT. The bark Amaranth, 47 days from Bremen, arrived at this part yesterday with 166 passengers on board. The quarantine authorities, as usual, visited the

vessel, and found, upon examination, nine of the pen-gers more or less afflicted with ship fever. It was ascertained that two of the passengers had died dur-the passage from the same disease. The sick were tra-ferred to Ward's Island, and the vessel was detained quarantine. Great destitution prevails at present many parts of Germany, and the medical authorities a apprehensive that immigrants from that country suffer greatly during the Summer unless extraordies precentious are adopted by shipping arouts in Europeantics.

The Legislature has, of corruption are being desperately brought at the resident himself, not only of his before the American people, but the same thing of corruption are being desperately brought at the repeats his course at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn the Corporation Manual job. The people are obligation to obey the Tenure-of-Office act, but may be said with equal truth of Mr. Nelson: bear by the President's friends. in the vain